

# DEVELOP TO STRIKE TO THE TOP BILLION DOLLAR WAR ORDERS

### Twenty-Three International Labor Union Heads Meet and Decide to Call General Walkout of the Metal Workers and Allied Trades in Bridgeport Factory.

(N. Y. American July 18)  
Developments in the strike situation at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday forecast the spread of labor troubles through the entire New England States and part of New York. Here are the outstanding features:  
1. Frank Jennings, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, in charge of New England, has announced his departure for New Haven to prepare for a strike in the Winchester Arms Company's plant. This is part of an extensive campaign against the open shop which has for its immediate objective all manufacturing concerns in New England.  
2. Twenty-three international union heads convened in Bridgeport to prepare formal plans for the coming strike of machinists and allied trades tomorrow, which is to be the nucleus of the New England movement.  
3. Major Walter A. Penfield, acting head of the Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., refused to confer with labor leaders who offered to arbitrate their differences.  
4. Members of the Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport openly announced their intention of fighting the union movement for closed shops.  
5. Strike leaders definitely decided to call out their men at 1 o'clock tomorrow, tying up Bridgeport factories and stopping work on what they say aggregate \$1,000,000 in war orders.  
6. "Hot carriers" will conduct a sympathetic strike.  
7. This is the golden opportunity of the unions," Frank Jennings, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, told the New York American today. "For years the open shop and ten-hour day of New England factories have been the thorn in the side of Federated labor. We believe now the time has come to secure the union men the same terms granted by manufacturers in other parts of the country."  
8. J. J. Keppeler, also a vice president of the machinists, who is directly in charge of the Bridgeport strike, said: "Before spring you will see one of the greatest fights of union labor for the principles ever in the shop in the New England States. We are going to carry this fight in the shops. The men are behind us; we feel confident of winning our point."  
9. From other sources it became known that 105 labor officials have at different times during the past few months been in Bridgeport investigating conditions, chiefly organizing the shops in the name of the general New England campaign.

## NEW YORK PLANNED NEXT

Bronx, N. Y., plans of the Remington U. M. C. Co. is one of the shops marked for further consideration by these officials. Factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials in Boston, New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford and other New England towns also have been investigated. The entrance of the hot carriers into the labor discussions of Bridgeport was heralded today by the arrival of Vincent De Fado, plant organizer of the Winchester Arms Company, now under construction, employed about three thousand hot carriers. It was announced that they would follow the lead of the machinists, completely tying up construction work on the new buildings.  
The demands of all strikers will be:  
1. The closed shop.  
2. Guarantee of permanent eight-hour day.  
3. No reduction of wages.  
4. Ten-hour day for men who may be called out in the event of strike.  
Harvelius Dodge, president of the Remington Arms and U. M. C. Company, refused to confer with labor leaders for a hurried conference with his officials.  
Reference of Major Penfield in refusing to confer with labor leaders said to directly reflect his attitude in the matter of arbitration.  
**MANUFACTURERS AROUSED**  
Members of the Manufacturers' Association added further fuel to the fire of union discontent by lining up back of the Remington.  
"If Bridgeport gets a general eight-hour day, it will be wiped off the map as a manufacturing city," said Norman Seels, treasurer of the Automatic Machine Company. "Under the eight-hour schedule the manufacturers will be competing with hundreds of cities working a nine and ten hour schedule."  
"It would be the worst thing that could happen to reduce the working time in anticipation of trouble hours a day," said Fred Atwater, president of the Columbia and Bolt Company. "The more work and the less money the men have the more they will demand."  
The entrance of the men was up on the scene of action was heralded by an announcement that Joseph Ector had arrived in Bridgeport. Ector, a well known labor organizer, has stated she will take charge of the organization of the 5,000 women employees who will be thrown out of the work by the walkout tomorrow.  
Factory owners throughout the city have doubled the guards about their plants in anticipation of trouble. The Remington Arms U. M. C. Company yesterday rescinded all passes to the Detroit plant works and announced that in the future only a special permit from Major Penfield would be honored at the gates.

# THE HARVEST IN THE INLAND EMPIRE

### Capitalist Papers Have Succeeded in Working Up Farmers to a State of Terror Regarding I. W. W. As a Result, Wages Are Not Lowered.

(Special to Solidarity)  
Spokane, Wash., July 14  
This year in the harvest fields of the Inland Empire the farmers fair to be a memorable one for the I. W. W. If the capitalist press is to be relied upon. Already, before the harvest is in generally, the farmers are terrorized by their fear of the I. W. W. propaganda. This fear has been increased by the usual misrepresentations, vituperation, and discovery of plots and conspiracies galore, which the fertile imagination of a venal press could concoct.  
The papers published in the farming sections of the Inland Empire, and even the Spokane sheets, have worked the farmers up to a high state of hysteria, by their malicious and unfounded allegations. They seem to be trying to outdo one another in an attempt to invent means to discredit the I. W. W. For instance, one paper claims to have discovered a plot by the I. W. W. to systematically dynamite the threshing machines. Another has found out that the I. W. W. has made extensive plans to burn up the crops, and another found out they were laying plans to turn up the forests to furnish work for the unemployed.  
As there are no forests in the harvest country here, unless they were moved there recently, it seems hard to believe that sane men would waste time talking about forest fires, when the harvest was right there, and a good chance to burn a hole in John Farmer's bankroll, by putting the unemployed in the jungles at work organizing for the shorter workday in the harvest."  
(Continued on Page 4, Cols. 1 and 2.)

# NEWS FROM AUTO TOWN

### Detroit's Movement Coming Into Its Own.

(Special to Solidarity)  
Detroit, Mich., July 18  
After a slight slump, the movement had taken here for a short time, the Detroit rebels are gradually resuming their former activities with renewed vigor.

Recently, a large and commodious hall was secured by Local 16, that will function not only as a meeting place, but also as an open forum for educational purposes. The local here realizes that to be better equipped in the struggle with their masters, the workers must train themselves to do their own thinking—that such an education is a crying need of the toilers and must not be ignored.  
Different speakers representing various schools have been invited to propose their particular views, free of all discussion to follow these speeches. This will give the intelligent worker an opportunity to study the other side of the question. In the words of a member, "We want every man who understands his subject, to come up and express his thoughts." We believe that this open forum plan will prove instrumental in educating the rebels within the I. W. W. organization.

The Lithuanian branch secretary informs me that his branch has been completely reorganized on a more revolutionary basis. He expressed optimistic opinions about the movement among that nationality. The secretary remarked: "We have had a thorough house-cleaning within our branch. We have eliminated the reactionary element, that always stood as a stumbling block, in the way of revolutionary endeavor. Now we expect to carry on real revolutionary propaganda, as befits a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World."

"Small Families—A Protestant Necessity," was the subject Elinor Gurley Iron spoke on last Tuesday night, July 14. About 250 people attended the lecture, who, in spite of the almost unbearable heat, paid rapt attention to the speaker. The surely handled his subject with most exquisite skill.

On Thursday evening, July 15, Fellow Worker Flynn spoke on "Solidarity and the Labor Movement." After his lecture, Miss Flynn made a stirring appeal for contributions on behalf of Joe Hill's defense. The amount amounted to something over \$7, which was a pretty liberal offering, considering the smallness of the crowd. Questions were answered, and pro and con discussions followed.

Friday, July 16, Miss Flynn spoke on "Sabotage." The crowd attending the meeting was considerably larger than the night before. Literature was sold for the three meetings were also good.

General Organizer Joe Ektor is expected to speak here about the middle of August. Watch for dates of the Detroit work makes use of these lectures, as educational events, for the boosting of the industrial union propaganda. WM. MEAD

# ACT TO SAVE JOE HILL!

### There Must Be No Delay in Providing Money and Agitation To Save His Life.

(Special to Solidarity)  
Salt Lake, Utah, July 10.  
Recent developments in the Joe Hill case have been startling. For the State Supreme Court refuses to interfere whatever. We were all bringing up with confidence of winning out, and this decision on July 2, was a heavy blow indeed. To still emphasize their anxiety to proceed our fellow worker, the authorities moved him out to the penitentiary on the 10th of July, before the commitment papers were issued. There he lies awaiting his doom. He writes and says: "What does the organization think proper action to take now? My life is a drop in the bucket, but there is a principle involved back of this case. And to be honest I don't want to lie down, as long as we have the last fighting chance."  
This is the question, fellow workers. It is straightforward and must be met. A review of the evidence discloses the following facts: How it packs juries with hand-picked lawyers. All interwoven and interdependent and subservient to private property. The fallacy that all men are innocent will prove guilty, shines out stronger than ever now. It will continue to shine until it organize our economic power. Then the master laws will not be worth the paper they are written on. Joe Hill says: "I don't know any thing about the future, but am prepared for anything. If I have to die, I will die. Keep up courage, the fight is by no means lost. I am sure that you will have the action from all of you. Let us fight this to the very end."  
Years for industrial freedom.  
ED. ROWAN,  
Secretary No. 69.

# 150,000 GET WORK IN CHICAGO ON END OF CARPENTERS' STRIKE

Chicago, July 12.—While 21,000 union carpenters and mill men were returning to work today after being idle for nearly a month, the building operations on millions of dollars worth of construction work resumed, giving employment to nearly 150,000 idle workers, associations were opened looking toward a settlement of the strike.  
The men who have been out for the last few months, the men who are in the hands of the union and representatives of the Building Construction Trades Union, are being declared that prospects were bright for a speedy termination of the strike. It was expected on all sides that the two factions in this settlement would sign an agreement that would provide for arbitration of all future disputes between the men and the employers. "All lumber, brick and other building material plants began moving deliveries to the job sites in this department."

# OFFERED MONEY TO CAUSE STRIKE MAY SPREAD BIG GARMENT STRIKE

New York, July 13.—An important development in the local strike of 10,000 pantsmakers was the offer of \$25,000 to the president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who is directing the strike. The offer was made to the principal clothing manufacturer in New York, who has been stated the cause of the strike and calling on the union leaders to hold them back from any further action. The telegrams were addressed to the unions affiliated with the amalgamated organization in Baltimore, Chicago, Rochester, St. Louis and New York. The offer was for \$250,000,000.  
The pantsmakers' strike here was called because it has been stated their demands for better sanitary and shop conditions and increased wages were refused by the manufacturers. One manufacturer, employed many of the men returned to work. Other offers from individual manufacturers to arbitrate differences are under consideration.

A mass meeting will be held on Boston (Mass.) Convention, Sunday, July 25, at 3 p. m. when Joe Hill's case will be discussed. The Connolly will give the legal aspects of the Lawson case. John J. Ballam will take up the question of the employed. Remember the date and the hours.

# SLOW DOWN ON THE JOB, AUTOMOBILE WORKERS!

### Fellow Workers: The object of this leaflet is to point out to you the good results you can obtain by organizing into One Big Union of Automobile Workers, and by a general slowing down on the job.

Let's make the "good times" last as long as we can, and let us reduce the work day to eight hours. Let the bosses hire three shifts of men. Do you not know that it is an injury to your health and your eyesight to work too long hours; and also it takes about ten years off your life? You can refuse to work more than eight hours a day when you are organized in the Big Union, just as your brother workers, the bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters and others are doing—and you all know they are getting more money for eight hours' work than you do for ten or eleven hours.  
Life is too valuable to throw away in a sweatshop; let's get some time to enjoy ourselves, fellow workers. You do not see the big bosses working themselves to death like you do—not on your life—you will find them taking a vacation every little while, and their pay goes on just the same.

Why not get organized in One Big Union of Automobile Workers, so you can take a vacation and get paid for it, also. Remember, without you, fellow workers, the capitalist would not be able to exist. That is, he has to have your labor power or else he would go out of business. Show us the capitalist boss who could go into the shop or take your place running a machine. He would be too lazy to do it if he could. As long as you are foolish enough to stay unorganized the boss will keep on living the way you live. When you get organized right and get control of the shop you can make him, the big boss, go to work; a little exercise would do him good.

What say you, fellow workers? All together now; let's do the job quickly; loss of time means loss of money. "We all know that if a thousand or more men organize at once the boss will be powerless to prevent it; but if only a few organize he can stop you. One thousand determined men organized into One Big Union of Automobile Workers, or any other kind of workers, can make the boss take a back seat. If they organize under the banner of the I. W. W. and study its principles and carry them out properly.

Now, fellow workers, do not let a half dozen men sit in the office and make rules for you to obey—organize in One Big Union and tell them to go to a hot climate. As long as you let a few men bluff you and put notices up on the time clock for you to obey, you will be kept in slavery.

One word about a new system of organizing we have to offer. It is the best. That is, you can join the One Big Union of Automobile Workers, affiliated with the I. W. W., by sending for an application blank, filling it out, and sending it in with one dollar, which pays your dues for one month and also a year's subscription. Solidarity the paper you should be reading and you will not hold any meetings until we get a large body of men organized. Your names and addresses will be kept out of the record books of the union, only the number of each due book being put therein. So you are perfectly safe in doing this. Your due book will be sent to you with one stamp in it showing that you paid the first month's dues, also a receipt for one year's subscription to Solidarity.

All together now, don't let the grass grow under your feet. Wake up! Fellow workers, if you are trying to get better conditions all the help you can, as you will get as much out of it as we will. There is no reason why you should not be willing to  
(Continued on Page Four Cols. 4 and 5)

# SOME EXPERIENCES IN NEW ENGLAND AGITATION

In the last few weeks I have been making speaking dates in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and so far three places have refused permission to speak on the streets—Waterbury and Danbury, Conn., and Fitchburg, Mass. In Waterbury and Fitchburg, when I called attention of the authorities to the "great" the Socialist Party and the Salvation Army were allowed, even without a permit, to speak on the streets. I was informed that we know that, but we are not going to let it be used for reasons. "We have good and sufficient reasons."

In Waterbury even the Socialist Party has been barred from the streets; result is that all the radical capitalists, Americans and English have gotten together, and very few more than the police were there. Waterbury will become known for more than the place where they coin dollars out of the making of matches and their accessories of murder.

As for the other places mentioned, preparations are being made to put them on the map.  
There isn't much doing in New England states in the line of robbery by the capitalist bullet. Union making has become "the most important thing" in the New England States, as the newspapers put it. No agitation is wanted; it's apt to disturb the peaceful pursuit of gun making; and then, why permit the I. W. W. to be heard? It's violent.

The A. F. of Lites are busy making instruments to kill off the German race unionists, with which they are affiliated through the international secretariat. At Bridgeport, the question of striking for shorter hours in Danbury and Fitchburg, when I called attention of the authorities to the "great" the Socialist Party and the Salvation Army were allowed, even without a permit, to speak on the streets. I was informed that we know that, but we are not going to let it be used for reasons. "We have good and sufficient reasons."

JOSEPH J. ETTOR.

# THE SPECIAL ISSUE

A great number of straggling orders are coming for purchases of the Big Special after the last date for receiving same has been announced.  
To meet this demand a few thousand extra copies will be printed and late orders filled as long as the supply lasts. You must act quickly if you want any more. If you have not already in your order do so at once. One—first served.  
We will also start new subscriptions with this issue long as the supply lasts. When this issue comes to your hands, every reader will regret not providing themselves with a bundle of it.

# Watch Your Number

EACH subscriber will find a number opposite his name on the names or wrapper enclosing SOLIDARITY. For instance 288. That means your sub expired last week, and you should renew at once. THIS IS NUMBER 289



The Welsh Miners' Strike  
Other News And Views

Says the New York World, and the Welsh miners' strike: "England is finding that the prohibition of strikes act is to enforce it." Nuf sed on that point.

The Welsh miners are not only strikers, but also rebels—both against the law which in the name of patriotism would bleed them when the big profits of the mine owners, and their leaders, who would conciliate and arbitrate them to defeat their cause.

The Pittsburg Coal Company is again supreme in the Pittsburg district. It bought in at auction its only competitor, the Pennsylvania Fuel Company. John H. Jones, head of the company, charges that the big banking interests squeezed him to obtain the company's rich coal properties. By believe it or not, the Italian is a game of squeeze all the way around. It squeezes all the Italian in the superabundant products, as well as it squeezes competition to death.

A big strike is threatened at the Krupp works in Essen, Germany, according to a report via Basle and Geneva. The men have organized a strike because of the cost of living, and shorter hours, because of the great strain under which they work. Destruction of machinery is threatened; premises are to be looted. Troops have been sent near the works to be ready if the trouble results in a strike. The men demand that it appears that patriotism has not made a complete ally of the German worker, as yet. Now have the "model town" features of Essen, where the Krupp plant is located, stirring plans, being able to act as a sufficiently good substitute for the increased cost of living, and the intensification of toil. Economic determinism is still active, despite the fact that it is a social system.

In scriptural times, when the poor asked for bread they gave them stones instead. Nowadays when the New York garment workers ask for an increase of wages wherewith to buy more cats, the mills give them foodstuffs on statistics instead. Notwithstanding this improvement, there are pessimists who declare "conditions never change."

A workman, who is also a baseball fan, writes to us: "Talk about property, just think of the parks. The baseball parks are empty of fans, and the public parks are empty of employees."

A fellow worker sends a mass of clippings from Providence, R. I., newspapers of November 1, One gives Gov. Aram J. Pothier's speech before the Southern Textile Industry Club. In it he predicted a wage reduction in all the mills of New England, and stated he would use the whole machinery of the state to prevent any body of public opinion from opposing the industrial system, and while he did not actually mention the persons, there was no doubt that those present but knew he was referring to the I. W. W.

But that wage reduction never took place, nor did the mills use "the whole machinery of state" against the I. W. W. Why? Because the I. W. W. was not notified and exposed the governor. In a meeting in Seattle, Wash., on Nov. 23, 1913, they told him to go ahead, if he dared, and to a circular, spread broadcast, they asked:

"Why does the governor of our state who supposedly represents all the people use such a threat? Why threaten to threaten to threaten? Why threaten? The reason is very apparent. Gov. Pothier, according to the 1913 Official Textile Directory, is treasurer of the Alsace Worsted Company, Mount Best Worsted Company, Guerin Spinning Co., and the Rosemont Yarn Co., all of Woonsocket, R. I. (See Providence Journal, Nov. 24, 1913.) This is ancient history, to some of us. We mention it now against our duties to the editorial in Solidarity of June 10, 1913, "Through Complacency." As will be recalled by Solidarity's readers, the editorial showed the ridiculousness of the Western workman, who is so bold as to assert that "the I. W. W. never did anything for labor." Stopping a wage reduction and successfully opposing a strike are doing nothing for labor, eh?

Another fellow worker sends a clipping from the Lawrence, Mass. Tribune of April 25, 1913, and a letter written by Thomas Holliday, ex-secretary National Textile Industrial Union. I. W. W. He accuses the manager spirit that is encouraged in Lawrence, and suggests that to stamp out the I. W. W. Gange way I. W. W. men and women, public grounds and public places are closed against them, while opened wide to their enemies, while they are being prosecuted, their organization and infame the public ear.

From another source comes a letter stating that the I. W. W. at Fall River, Mass., cannot receive a privilege hall for the Joe Ebert meeting on July 25-30, outside of their premises. A free speech fight for Fall River is under consideration; it is also a campaign of publicity via the press. Both ideas are good: Holliday is using the latter, with some effect.

that is far from pleasing. It indicates hard times and misery, with their possibilities are revolution. Says the circular, in part:

"The great news of the ordinary trade. Gold is coming to this country in enormous amounts and our sales are increasing. Such conditions because the demand is imperative, and this is the only way in which the goods can be had. There is no prospect for any counter-movement, but eventually the counter movement will come, supported by all the influences that naturally work to restore the equilibrium, and in what position will this country be to meet it? For the time we lose touch with normal world values, and are subjected to conditions that have always worked mischief. It is a singular demonstration of THE FUNDAMENTAL INTERDEPENDENCE OF MODERN SOCIETY that we have had in this gold unit normal conditions are restored and the other nations are able to sell us something for. We dare not use the available credits offered us, for that can only be done as a wholesale borrowing on the part of the public—beyond far beyond the means of our law, and our safety and safe production. The condition of the country under such an imposition of nominal values which such an amount of gold would create, would be most precarious, and indeed hopeless until the deflation was accomplished and the export business gone, our losses would far exceed all our profits. (The speaker was a Unitarian minister who had come to the meeting on the list, but had come late and the audience was anxious to hear a certain speaker. Moreover, it had been a few well chosen words and in clerical attire. His long frock coat, polished shoes and military bearing, all too plainly approved by the audience, which greeted him with cries of preference to listen.")

It was quite a difficult moment for the minister. He conciliated the crowd by a few well chosen words and most of all by his statement that he would speak briefly. Then delivering in a few minutes a number of sentences he led up to the word "solidarity."

The response was immediate, enthusiastic, indeed. All hostility was forgotten and the speaker was himself up to rapturous applause at the mere sound of the word and under the applause of the speaker's retiring.

It was at once evident a striking difference between San Francisco and Yuba county. The difference was a white one here. The man of San Francisco charged with an offense in the courtroom, he could not have a fair trial in Yuba county. It was at once clear that the actions of men who organized and struggled in the name of that unknown God hated word "solidarity" was not to be ignored.

It is in proper to express the satisfaction with which I note that the light upon the circumstances surrounding the advertisement has been made. It is no longer a matter of "Dear Sir: Your communications of June 25 and June 29 are both received. As you have been made to them because the inquiry was made, and it is not making into the circumstances surrounding the advertisement has been made. It is no longer a matter of "Dear Sir: Your communications of June 25 and June 29 are both received. As you have been made to them because the inquiry was made, and it is not making into the circumstances surrounding the advertisement has been made.

"It is, I confess, difficult for me to understand how anyone who is not callous in a high degree could have drafted such a statement for publication with a view to selling his own wares, much less how such a one could have maintained such a publication after he knew that objection was made there.

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Solidarity—Merely a Word?

(By Austin Lewis, in The New Review)

During the trial of the Wheatland hoppickers at Marysville, Yuba county, California, in January, 1914, the word "solidarity" was brought into notice almost against the will of counsel for both sides. The "solidarity" was the name of the murder of the district attorney of Yuba county. The official charged in the trial was the one who had attended the hearing of a public meeting of hop-pickers, and was presented under conditions of employment which were subsequently held by the state. Richard Ford, who was credited with the leadership of the strike movement, had made use of the word "solidarity" in one of his speeches. The special prosecutor, an able, though narrow, country lawyer, and one who had a fair education, stoutly asserted that the word "solidarity" was unknown to him. It cannot be known whether as a matter of fact his ignorance was real or assumed, for though he may have known the word himself he was clever enough to have known it, but he did not know it. Later, indeed, he asked the jurors to view with suspicion the word "solidarity" as used by the speaker. This brought a definition of "solidarity" from the speaker, and the defense which evidently did not help his clients much for they were convinced that the word "solidarity" was a new word, and that the speaker was a man of straw. The audience had assembled to protest against the conviction and imprisonment of several active hop-pickers, including the two convicted in the trial just mentioned. One of the speakers was a Unitarian minister who had come to the meeting on the list, but had come late and the audience was anxious to hear a certain speaker. Moreover, it had been a few well chosen words and in clerical attire. His long frock coat, polished shoes and military bearing, all too plainly approved by the audience, which greeted him with cries of preference to listen.

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other belonged to the class of wage-workers. The small farmers had acquired their farms after a period of hard work, and the dropper man, the gardener, and the union man, were the only ones who had a manual work at the time of the trial.

But solidarity made no appeal even to the union carpenter, to the surprise of his fellow craftsmen in the trial. The only one who investigated that he was an organization man, and was not a member of the union. The city radicals also pointed out with some emphasis that the Yuba county judge was an employer and hence could not be expected to appreciate the significance of solidarity.

These explanations were, however, tempered if not destroyed by the knowledge that the trade organizations in Yuba county had gone on record against the men on trial although the organizations in the rest of the state had generally taken steps in defense of the accused and had raised funds on their behalf.

The Yuba county trade organizations had declared that the men on trial had a fair trial, but that the working class outside city, the possibility of which was not to be used. However, the statement of the Yuba and Sutter Counties, and the Sutter County, was a careful calculation. Their resolution ran as follows:

Further as far as the trials of the Wheatland suspects are concerned, whether they are members of the A. F. of L. or I. W. W. or with record against the men on trial, every confidence that they will have a fair and impartial trial, as the "solidarity" of the platform, as far as lies within the power of the superior judge.

This may possibly be interpreted as merely a personal testimonial to the "solidarity" of the platform, but it is not the fact that the organization in the trial was not to be used to give either moral or financial support to the men on trial.

But of late the "ner organization" has been prominent in the result of the trend of economic development the above might be interesting but not convincing. But it is really typical rather than exceptional and raises a question as to the possibility of the existence of the "solidarity" of the platform.

Why did the Dreamland strike audience applaud the word "Solidarity"? A few years ago it would have been a word of contempt. But it is only lately that it has become a commonplace of the platform. In San Francisco a San Francisco audience would have had the same difficulty in understanding the significance as did the Yuba county jury last year.

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Industrial Union Literature

The following is a list of the literature we have in stock at this time in quantities sufficiently large enough to insure immediate delivery. This is the best of Industrial Union Literature with plenty of variety for selection. Prepare for the summer vacation by sending in your order now. All literature is sent carriage prepaid on receipt of CABLE with order.

The Trial of A New Society

By Justus Ebert  
In this book Fellow Worker Ebert gives the best exposition of the constructive and social philosophy of the I. W. W., that has yet appeared in print. It is not a work of fiction nor of speculation, but a matter-of-fact, practical, as revealed by the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., and the trials of Eitor, Giovannetti and Caruso regarding out of same. Handsome, Full Cloth, Gold Stamped Binding, 160 Pages, 200 Page Illustration. Price Per Copy . . . 50c

The New Unionism

By Andre Tridon  
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ONE each of all the following leaflets may now be had in an attractively printed envelope. This "grab package" is good for street meetings, etc., as they can be sold, giving a wider range of reading than is contained in most pamphlets. Price 5c a package; \$2.50 per hundred.

Quantity Price of Leaflets 15c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000

Address All Orders And Remittances To I. W. W. Publishing Bureau 112 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Government Roasts Cleveland Firm

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The department of commerce today made public letters of reproof sent by Secretary Redfield to the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co. and the American Machinet. The action was taken because of an advertisement inserted by the machine company in a publication of the President Wilson at Cornish and according to the report of the department of commerce, he heartily informed the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co. and the American Machinet. The action was taken because of an advertisement inserted by the machine company in a publication of the President Wilson at Cornish and according to the report of the department of commerce, he heartily informed the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co. and the American Machinet.

"Dear Sir: Your communications of June 25 and June 29 are both received. As you have been made to them because the inquiry was made, and it is not making into the circumstances surrounding the advertisement has been made. It is no longer a matter of "Dear Sir: Your communications of June 25 and June 29 are both received. As you have been made to them because the inquiry was made, and it is not making into the circumstances surrounding the advertisement has been made.

"It is, I confess, difficult for me to understand how anyone who is not callous in a high degree could have drafted such a statement for publication with a view to selling his own wares, much less how such a one could have maintained such a publication after he knew that objection was made there.

Another fellow worker sends a clipping from the Lawrence, Mass. Tribune of April 25, 1913, and a letter written by Thomas Holliday, ex-secretary National Textile Industrial Union. I. W. W. He accuses the manager spirit that is encouraged in Lawrence, and suggests that to stamp out the I. W. W. Gange way I. W. W. men and women, public grounds and public places are closed against them, while opened wide to their enemies, while they are being prosecuted, their organization and infame the public ear.

From another source comes a letter stating that the I. W. W. at Fall River, Mass., cannot receive a privilege hall for the Joe Ebert meeting on July 25-30, outside of their premises. A free speech fight for Fall River is under consideration; it is also a campaign of publicity via the press. Both ideas are good: Holliday is using the latter, with some effect.

BUNDLE ORDER RATES

Big Special Number of Solidarity  
Tenth Anniversary of the Industrial Workers of the World  
Sixteen pages of the large magazine style; same as Collier's, etc. on fine book paper. Appropriate cover design, selected cartoons and photographs. A great big new issue with specially prepared articles on Industrial Unionism and other subjects which are now of great interest to the Labor Movement.  
RATES  
Fifteen . . . \$3.00  
Twenty-five . . . 5.00  
Fifty . . . 10.00  
One Hundred . . . 20.00  
One Hundred Fifty . . . 30.00  
Two Hundred . . . 40.00  
Three Hundred . . . 50.00  
Four Hundred . . . 60.00  
Five Hundred . . . 70.00  
One Thousand . . . 120.00  
Single copies of this issue will sell for 15c. Orders Must Be Received Before July 15th. (See order blank on reverse side)

CUT-THIS-BLANK-OUT-AND-MAIL

SPEAKING DATES FOR J. J. ETTOR

July 24-Bridgewater, Mass. July 26-Lowell, Mass.
July 25, afternoon-North Plymouth, Mass. July 27-and 28--New Bedford, Mass.
July 29 and 30--Fall River, Mass.

THE HARVEST IN THE MIDLAND EMPIRE

(Continued From Page 1)

fields. Of course, all these plots and conspiracies, so assiduously manufactured by the mental griffins of the masters, are looked upon as so much bunk by those who understand the system and its workings. But John Farmer who, as Darrow says, "never learns anything until everyone else has forgotten it" in his naive simplicity, believes everything he reads in his morning evening, or weekly papers. These fantastic creations of distorted brains are very real to John Farmer; and the result is of benefit to us. They instill into the minds of John Farmer a haunting, ever-present fear of the I W W and its propaganda.

So, while the farmers are forming a secret organization to combat us, and are making dire threats as to what they will do to any I W W's caught by them, or to any slaves who may rebel and strike for better conditions, they are also endeavoring to placate the slaves with promises of good pay and better conditions. Already they have decided not to reduce the wages of the harvest fields this year, although they had previously decided in some sections to pay less wages, as there were so many men looking for work. But with the scattering of the sabotage stickers and the circulars of the A W O giving the denunciations of the harvesters in Kansas, etc., and the sudden discovery of plots and conspiracies by imaginative cut reporters, the farmers became, terror-stricken, and decided that a reduction of wages would only give the I W W a good argument for organization for higher pay; would create discontent among the harvest workers, and make them more susceptible to the I W W propaganda. It might result in a tie-up of harvest operations at a crucial period. They therefore reconsidered their decision to reduce wages, and decided to pay the same wages as last year at least.

So, already, before the harvest has really commenced, the I W W, or the fear inspired by it, has succeeded in maintaining wages, in a year, too, when the harvest workers are more than abundant.

Reports we have received from the harvest centers, from various field workers, bear out the above statements. John Farmer is taking extraordinary measures to prevent "wobblies" from getting on the job. They are hiring homeguards and college boys wherever possible, and in Spokane some men have been sent out to the farmers bearing letters of reference from the mayor. The Government Labor Bureau asks everyone who goes there, if they are members of the I W W (as if we would tell them). All these precautions are useless, as a wobbly in the harvest fields in the case of Durr, McKay and Mr. Hyde. He's an I W W, and he isn't; he's a scissorbill and he isn't; a kind of a Proletarian actor.

The farmers are also taking precautionary measures on the jobs. All threshing machines going out, to get insured must be all steel machines. They are not taking any chances on matches in the grain, they say; and I've been informed they are even talking about hiring watchmen to water their uncut grain.

The farmers who have organized a secret organization (already over 200 strong) to combat the I W W. Altogether the farmers are bewildered and panic-stricken. The "reign of terror" they say we are trying to bring about, already exists in the minds of the farmers. We are the only dark cloud upon the horizon of prosperity and bumper crops, and like the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, we may yet be the storm that will sweep away unbearable conditions in the harvest fields, and elsewhere also.

Conditions are favorable for organization. Reports indicate the sentiment is strong for the A W O and, although we may not get all we go after this year, we will pave the way for a general invasion by the A W O next harvest. The harvest will be late this year, owing to rain and cool weather. Harvesting has all ready been on for a week in the Walla-Walla country. The Big Bend country around Ritzville and Sprague and Connell has just commenced. In the Palouse harvesting operations will not be general for probably a week, maybe two weeks. Wages are from \$2.50 up per day, but in some places about the same. The shock of men train. That will be in threshing, depends upon the men themselves. Until harvesting becomes general we cannot give full details. However, we are looking forward to see something accomplished in the harvest this year. United effort on the job will accomplish more in one day, than a hundred years of agitation in the jungles. Let us get on the job at any cost--yes, even though we are forced to act the part of a scissorbill.

RICHARD BRAZIER

SOLIDARITY--- MERELY A WORD?

Continued From Page One

"Solidarity by actually and actively supporting the strike. This is the most that it could mean under those conditions and, as a matter of fact, it might mean a great deal less. It certainly would not include the great masses of unskilled and unorganized labor. It might not even include the entire strength of organized labor in the locality, for the orators would not hesitate to use the expression, even though the jurisdiction and judicially intervening impediments might practically render it meaningless.

As a matter of fact the various elements on the labor side in the struggle are not brought into line and do not act coherently and simultaneously. Subsidiary and even co-operative branches of the same industry are not sufficiently cohesive to stand together and to maintain an organized common action against what would seem to be the common enemy and, as a result, upon the forces labor piecemeal, they succumb piecemeal. As a matter of fact the unions are frequently quite anxious to show that there is no solidarity and to avoid even the appearance of common action. The Union Labor Journal of Stockholm, in an editorial on the eve of the greatest labor conflict in the history of that city, says in its issue of July 11th, 1915: "As a matter of fact union labor never indulges in the sympathetic strike. The sympathetic strike as a practice of union labor wholly a fiction. To be sure allied trade may go on strike with another trade as the result of a difference existing between a common employer and the other, but such an agreement exists between the allied unions which makes a strike of both unions imperative. The existence of such alliances between two unions is always a matter well known to the employer." (Italics ours).

It is clear that the term "solidarity" can possess no significance for those who take this line of thought. The very expression "allied unions" implies organizations which find an advantage in united action, but this united action is of the very nature of the expression temporary and for merely practical purposes. An alliance is not solidarity. In fact, the term is itself a contradiction in terms.

If the special prosecutor of Yuba county therefore did not grasp the significance of trade union solidarity he did not differ from many of the organized members of the trade union even in those instances where the speakers of the latter use the expression, in as much as we have seen with little comprehension of its meaning, and with practically no understanding of its ultimate and real significance. Indeed, the special prosecutor, with a very distinct grasp of the facts, highly creditable to his perceptive faculties, led to work to create the difference between the prisoners and the American Federation of Labor unions which had supported them financially and sympathetically. He pointed to the I. W. W. songbook and particularly to the song called "Mr. Block" to prove that the prisoners were members of an organization which ridiculed the American Federation of Labor and was in the hands of Mr. Gompers. Here, indeed, he was in accord with many of the leaders, even the unions which had come to the assistance of the accused.

The members of organized labor who had been trained in the old conceptions of trade unionism had really but little sympathy for these migratory hoppers as workers, but the inhuman and degrading conditions under which they labored shocked them and appealed to their human sympathies. The State investigation and the testimony of respectable and unimpeachable witnesses had shown that women and children were working in filthy and misery, were deprived of water, subjected to the risk of disease and to penalties and discriminations against which even the conscience of the middle class revolted.

The agitation of the middle class in the Wheatland affair will compare well with that of the union except in the very necessary matter of raising funds. Civic centres, churches, women's clubs and other organizations of a social or public character, took an active interest in the case. A group of university students under Dr. Parker, the executive secretary of the State Immigration and Housing Committee, gave careful and enthusiastic attention to all the circumstances surrounding it. Mrs. Inez Hayes Gilmore, a famous writer, fiction, publishing it and lent article in Harper's Weekly (April 4, 1914). Women interested in the public affairs and the cause of labor, like Mrs. George Spear, sent Mrs. Mary White to the trial in the interest of humanity and fair play. Just as did Miss Maud

Younger, whose efforts have always been put at the disposal of the workers, and Miss Theodor Polak, who worked indefatigably. Over a hundred miles from the ocean, as at Wheatland, busied themselves with organizing and circulating petitions and did all in their power to create an agitation in favor of the strike.

So that it could not be said that the agitation on behalf of the hoppers was essentially an example of the "solidarity of labor" of which we have heard and see so little. The fact remains, however, that in spite of all misunderstanding and ignorance the word "solidarity" is a term of increasing potency, especially in its effectiveness as a rhetorical expression the labor fight is sometimes actual and in terms of solidarity when otherwise no basis for united action could be found. Thus to refer again to the particular case which we have under consideration.

During the agitation on the Durst hop-ranch the Japanese workers voluntarily threw in their lot with the rest of the workers. The spokesman for the Japanese stated, rather emphatically, that it would probably be for the advantage of the white workers to have the Japanese openly espouse their cause and strike with them. By this he meant that the feeling of the white class against the Japanese was so general throughout the country that the Japanese with the strikers would in all probability be detrimental to the workers, and that in order not to embarrass the situation for the projectors, it was better to withdraw from the field in a body, which, as a matter of fact, they did.

The same spirit pervaded the entire mass of the employes on the Durst hop-ranch according to the testimony of a gang-boss employed by the workers during the hoppers' season, no less than twenty-seven languages were spoken by the workers, and among them, Mexicans, and a heterogeneous collection of craft and broken down men, who were a unit in support of the demands of the workers.

This was no slight matter, for the majority of them were practically illiterate and were far from the centres of population, and to leave them to the mercy of the employer was a hungry. To them solidarity was an essential fact of life. Being in the working class and not having any special craft, trade, or profession could not defend them, they are driven to rely upon mass action for life and for protection against the aggression of the employer. To them, therefore, "solidarity" expressed a political and a social movement, as to the Socialist, but that mass-action and upon which they could alone rely.

"I shall say then that 'solidarity' is incomprehensible except to those workers who whom mass action is a necessity. Such an answer would be close to the truth, for the meaning of 'solidarity' can only be learned by experience.

JOB HUNTING IN NEVADA The migratory workers of the west, as usual, are still pursuing the elusive job. As the jobs become scarcer, the pursuit wages hotter, and the search for jobs in Nevada has become so keen that the farmer no longer has to come into town to get his hands. The men are waiting for jobs in Nevada and 50 miles off the railroads to the jobs. "When I came through Nevada recently I found hundreds of men in the towns for John Farmer to take them out to the job. But the farmers are not coming to town and they have to wait. The days are past when the 'bo' could get on the farm and have the farmers come for his services; he, if he could not find like working, the farmer whether his land was flat or rolling and then, if told it was rolling, he'd say 'I'll roll the damn thing in here and take a look at it.' The only way the worker can hold his own now is to organize and fight. In Reno, the wages are \$1.50 a day as against \$2.00 last year. A rancher, when asked the reason said, "I can get all the men I want for \$1.50." At Winnemucca and Elko they are paying, say, hands \$1.75 per day. In Elko I met men who walked over to Reno expecting a better chance than on the main line; but to their chagrin they found that the country was more on the main line. There are no possibilities of getting better and better, the "sap 'em up" railroad "bulls," the coin grabbing, the human, the coin grabbing, the stock, are up against it for the winter as against this man's land." TILDEN COLLAR

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

By Local 577, Des Moines, Iowa

Present Section 3 of Article VIII of the By-Laws. "Members who become delinquent for dues and assessments for sixty days or more shall not again be entitled to any benefits until (thirty days after) payment and assessments shall have been paid."

Substitute the following for present Section 3 of Article VIII, of the By-Laws. "Members who become delinquent for dues and assessments for sixty days or more shall not again be entitled to any benefits until all such dues and assessments shall have been paid."

Proposed Section 4 as an amendment to Section 3 of Article VIII of the By-Laws. "Members who become delinquent for dues and assessments for six months or more, shall not again be entitled to any benefits until all such dues and assessments shall have been paid, or a new initiation fee of not less than \$1.00 be paid."

Second and Paragraph 2 to Form "C." "No one shall be exempted from this unless they can satisfactorily prove they were imprisoned for the organization's cause, or produce a physician's certificate of physical disability."

The above was adopted by Local No. 77, I. W. W., Feb. 24th, 1915.

SUGGESTIONS BY JOHN PANICER

Whenever there are three or more local Industrial Unions in a given locality. The General Organizer shall visit or correspond with the active members for the purpose of organizing a Propaganda League. (Comment.)

When local agitators are sent to become conservative, and forget the work of education. The G. E. shall issue Charters to I. W. W. publishing associations on condition that they advocate the principles of the I. W. W. (Comment.)

The dues of our organization are so small that our members can afford to pay dues to two organizations. The publishing associations would be democratically controlled by the contributors direct. This would mean permanent financial support for the I. W. W. All organizers and general officers should be elected by the membership, and not by the Turn Verein that offered to slug the slugs.

JOIN THE ONE BIG UNION.

Join the One Big Union.

BIG SUB OFFER

Have you read Covington Hall's "Songs of Love and Rebellion"? Or his Magazine, "Rebellion"? If not, get it. It is a masterpiece of something worth while. Send us \$1.50 and we will send you a volume of The Songs and SOLIDARITY and REBELLION all for One Year.

The G. E. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU I. W. W. PUBLISHING BUREAU

Reduced Literature Prices

To stimulate movement of literature, a discount of 20 per cent will apply on all quantities of 100 or more. Cash with cash to cover same during July and August. If you need literature now, or will be in need of some soon, now is the opportunity. Ask them to state as near as possible when the harvest will begin.

SLOW DOWN ON JOB, AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

(Continued From Page 1)

help a good move along, so get busy, we are waiting for you. We would like you all to know, fellow workers, that Solidarity is going to get out a special edition on July 31, 1915. It will come out in magazine form, 16 pages, at 5 cents a copy, and will contain a good deal of valuable information to all workmen and women. Send in your name and address with 5 cents and we will send you a copy by mail. Remember, fellow workers, this agitation is being carried on all over the country, on railroads, in mines, steel mills, and in most every industry. Railroad men and miners are talking about organizing into One Big Union and they have power to tie up all the railroads and mines in the country. You know then the I W W will have the power to force you all to organize, because with the railroads and mines tied up every shop in the country will be forced to close in a week's time.

Do not wait until you are forced to organize; do it now, so that when you go to the union hall you will not have it said by the boys who are already members of the I W W, that you had to be forced to do something to better conditions for yourself and your family. Organize now; don't be a coward, be a man. You have nothing to lose but your chains and you have much to gain. Come on now, be a sport. After you are organized in one big union of automobile workers and find out the good results you get from it, you will look around for a pair of boots to kick yourself with because you did not do it a long time ago. Surely we don't have to coax you to do something for yourself so you may get the wrinkles out of your belly by putting more grub down there at the boss's expense. Hoping this leaflet will arouse you to the need of One Big Union of Automobile Workers, and that you will give us a little of your loose change so we can get out more of these leaflets, which we know a good many of you appreciate, we are Yours for One Big Union.

AUTOMOBILE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION. Send all dues and donations to Solidarity, 112 Hamilton Ave., Akers Bldg., Cleveland.

Circulation Statement

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes 'Previously reported loss', 'Subs received during week', 'Subs expiring this week', 'Gain for the week', and 'Total gain to date'.

ARIZONA TOWN SET IN MOTION

(Special to Solidarity)

Oktaim, Arizona, July 16. Just a few words to let you know how the town is getting along. We organized a mixed local here, and as soon as it became known the small business men got busy promoting the A. F. of M. and tried to dismiss any man found guilty of being tainted with I. W. W. Still we are growing stronger every day. We will soon extend our scope to outlying districts.

Some fellow workers were out of speaking on the streets, but the majority frowned upon the idea, and we called off most of our last week by agitation on the job. Fringing and shouting may be all right, but give me silent agitation for lasting purposes. One fault I have with the agitators is that they label every agitator in the town as a scissorbill. I. W. W. It ought to be clear to every thinking being, that if a man is not a scissorbill, he ought to have industrial unionism he ought not to speak thereon. (Opportunity for agitators in this cause, or produce a physician's certificate of physical disability.)

The above was adopted by Local No. 77, I. W. W., Feb. 24th, 1915.

"NOT IN THE BUN CLASS"

Following is an interesting letter, the copy of which was sent to Solidarity by a fellow worker in Aberdeen, S. D.

Dear Sir: How is the wheat crop in your country? Would you send me the names of some of your farmers who would like to arrange two young men for the harvest? We are not in the bun class, but we will be glad to render value received.

You will do me a great favor if you can send me some of your farmers who will be in need of help. Ask them to state as near as possible when the harvest will begin.

Yours respectfully, H. EARLE COOK

Your Aberdeen correspondent comments "What do you think of the scissorbill? There are thousands like him. He certainly ought to drop in the Mississippi if he tries to come here. We are not in the bun class." What do you think of that?

BUNDLE ORDER BLANK

The Big Special Souvenir Number of Solidarity

Saturday July 31st.

Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of Solidarity issue No. 290.

Mail Without Delay--Not Later Than July 29th.

If to be mailed from this office--accompany with names and addresses.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ St. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Send reverse side for prices

One fellow worker in Chicago writes to Solidarity that he will personally contribute at least \$500 for the defense, provided the organization will start a big campaign of agitation, like that in the case of Hayward and Ettor and Giovannitti. What about it, fellow workers?

Subscribe For SOLIDARITY